

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 11.

HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1731.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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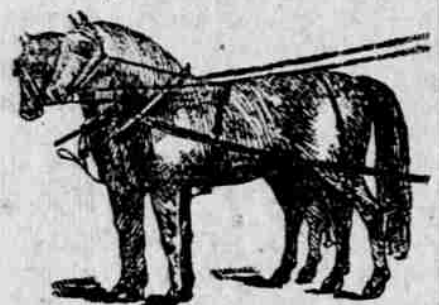
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out atmospheric pressure and a perfect  
result is secured without charring the  
inherent hydro-carbon greases of the  
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is a unique product, with many imi-  
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growth of over twenty years experi-  
ence in the manufacture of oils, and  
we guarantee it absolutely in every  
particular. We will cheerfully send  
you a barrel on approval, not to be re-  
turned unless it suits.

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an oil at moderate price for all uses,  
except cylinder lubrication, of heavy  
body and great endurance, which  
could be depended upon absolutely  
anywhere and everywhere. We can-  
not speak too highly in its praise. It  
is one of the most remarkable oils ever  
manufactured. For all places where  
an oil must do a great deal of work on  
a small quantity, we can guarantee  
this oil against any other article. If  
you had a hard working machine, or  
a bearing that gives you trouble, try  
this oil. You cannot find its counter-  
part anywhere. It is a rich wine color.  
The best substitute for lard oil ever  
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trifugal and general high speed work,  
adapted for the Edison system, being  
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recommended by them. It is indis-  
tinguishable in quality, and can be fil-  
tered and used over and over again. It  
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The only oil that meets all the re-  
quirements of Marine Engine lubri-  
cation. Better than lard oil and  
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#### Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.

For common shafting, exposed ma-  
chinery, car journals, etc. Has no  
equal for car axles.

## A STATEMENT OF FACTS

### Ex-Minister Thurston States His Case.

### HARSH TREATMENT AT CAPITOL.

The Late United States Secretary  
Gresham Anxious for a Quarrel.  
The Blount Episode—Denies Pub-  
lished Statements—The True Facts.

CHICAGO (Ill.), January 26.—The  
Chicago Times-Herald publishes a  
long statement from Lorrin A. Thurston,  
ex-Minister of the Republic of  
Hawaii, giving the facts leading to  
his recall last spring. Mr. Thurston  
says at the outset of his paper that he  
had a full reply to his Government of  
the complaints against him, but with-  
held it until his successor was ap-  
pointed. In the meantime Secretary  
Gresham died, and the story did not  
come out. Mr. Thurston says in part:

"The gist of the only charge made  
against me in the letter requesting my  
recall is, in substance, that I furnished  
the American press for publication  
matter which contained comments  
and criticism upon the policy pursued  
by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham  
toward Hawaii. At that time Hawaii  
was represented in Washington by a  
Minister and five Commissioners, all  
duly accredited and accepted, who  
had formally negotiated and signed  
an annexation treaty, action on which  
was pending before the Senate, while  
the relation between the two Govern-  
ments were, as they always had been,  
most friendly and cordial.

"Immediately after the President's  
inauguration information reached the  
Hawaiian representatives that he in-  
tended to withdraw the treaty. In-  
quiry at the State Department met  
with a curt refusal to confirm or deny  
the report, and the first and only news  
of the withdrawal by Mr. Cleveland  
of the treaty reached the Hawaiians  
through the newspapers. This was  
initiated the unique and extraordinary  
policy of secreting from the accredited  
and recognized diplomatic representa-  
tives of a friendly Government mat-  
ters vitally affecting them to learn of  
the intentions of the Government to  
which they were accredited solely  
through the press.

"The immediate and continued en-  
deavors by the Hawaiian representa-  
tives to ascertain the intentions of the  
President were met by a frigid silence  
at the State Department, and the posi-  
tive refusal either to state what course  
the President would pursue or to allow  
the Hawaiian Commissioners to make  
any statements or explanations. Mr.  
Gresham's repeated reply was: 'What  
I desire any information from you I  
will let you know.' Meanwhile the  
queen's agents were accorded full and  
confidential audiences, and received  
assurances that the President would  
do nothing until he had made an in-  
vestigation.

"From this time on the royalists  
were kept fully informed of every in-  
tended move contemplated by the  
President, Mr. Blount or Mr. Willis  
concerning Hawaii, while the Hawai-  
ian Government and its representa-  
tives were kept in ignorance thereof.  
"The intention to make an investi-  
gation was announced in the  
press, but Mr. Gresham refused to  
affirm or deny it to the Hawaiian  
Commissioners. Then the papers an-  
nounced that Mr. Blount had been  
appointed and had started for San  
Francisco, whence he was to go to  
Hawaii on a special steamer. Still  
Mr. Gresham refused to admit or deny  
anything.

"Arrived at Honolulu Mr. Blount  
rigidly adhered to the policy of his  
superiors. The first and only infor-  
mation which the Hawaiian Govern-  
ment received concerning Mr. Blount's  
instructions was gleaned from the  
columns of a royalist paper, in which  
they were published in full over Mr.  
Blount's signature, under the heading  
of 'An Address to the Hawaiian Peo-  
ple.' The manner in which Mr.  
Blount constructed the report is fami-  
liar history.

"After Mr. Blount's return I vainly  
inquired of Mr. Gresham what the  
result was. He would not even admit  
that any report had been made, stat-  
ing that such report, if made, was a  
confidential one, and that it was 'un-  
fair' for me to ask any questions con-  
cerning it.

"On the evening of November 7,  
1893, being temporarily in Chicago, I  
saw in an evening paper a statement  
that Mr. Gresham had recommended  
to the President to restore the queen  
and overthrow the Dole Government.  
I immediately telegraphed to Mr.  
Hastings, Hawaiian Charge d'Affaires,  
to see Mr. Gresham and ask if it was  
true. Mr. Hastings did so, and Mr.  
Gresham said to him: 'I assure you  
there is no foundation for the state-  
ment. Do you think I would take so  
important a step without informing  
you?' Mr. Hastings telegraphed me  
the substance of the reply. That same  
night at about midnight he was in-  
formed by a newspaper man that Mr.  
Gresham's letter to the President,  
recommending restoration, had been  
given to the press.

"As will be remembered, this letter  
adopted Mr. Blount's conclusions

throughout. The publication of the  
Blount report and Secretary Gresham's  
letter placed me in an embar-  
rassing position. On the one hand I  
was the diplomatic representative of  
Hawaii and by conventional rules was  
not authorized to discuss questions  
affecting the two countries except  
with Mr. Gresham. On the other  
hand, Mr. Gresham was publishing  
broadcast false and defamatory mat-  
ter concerning myself and those whom I  
represented, administrative papers  
and members of Congress were taking  
the charges up and reiterating them  
and public opinion was forming. I  
could not hear from home, nor obtain  
denials nor explanations from there  
for weeks.

"With regret I was forced by the  
necessity of the situation and the  
tactics of the administration to meet  
them on the field of their own choos-  
ing, and published a reply over my  
signature to the charges contained in  
the Blount report and the Gresham  
letter. No notice was then taken of  
the matter by Mr. Cleveland, but, to  
use an American expression, the ad-  
ministration 'had no use' for me from  
that time on. At the same time, I  
addressed an official protest to Mr.  
Gresham against the suggested restora-  
tion of the queen. No acknowledgment  
of or answer thereto was ever  
made."

"On January 25, 1894, I made a  
statement to Mr. Gresham concerning  
the friction that existed in Hawaii by  
reason of the continued demand by  
Japan that the franchise be granted to  
Japanese. He said:

"What do you mean by coming to  
me with complaints about Japan? Do  
you expect us to protect you from  
Japan? I should think that the last  
country in the world you would ap-  
peal to for assistance would be the  
United States. It is most extraordi-  
nary that you should make this state-  
ment to me. What do you want me  
to do?" etc.

"I replied that I had not applied  
for assistance, nor did I want him to  
do anything; that the United States  
had for years followed a certain line  
of policy concerning Hawaii's relation  
with other foreign powers; that I was  
simply stating a fact, and that it was  
entirely for him to say whether or not  
it was of interest to or concerned  
American policy interests. He re-  
iterated his former statements in dif-  
ferent forms several times, and wound  
up by branching off from the subject  
entirely, and demanded what Presi-  
dent Dole meant by sending an 'in-  
sulting' reply to Mr. Willis (referring  
to Mr. Dole's reply to Mr. Willis' de-  
mand that the queen be restored). I  
denied that the answer was or was  
intended to be insulting. Mr. Gresham  
said: 'I say it was insulting, and Mr.  
Dole's able object was to say some-  
thing sharp to the American Minister  
when he had the opportunity.' He  
continued to talk in this strain until  
it became manifest that he was sim-  
ply trying to provoke a quarrel, and I  
left the room.

"During the summer and fall of  
1894 I was absent in Hawaii and  
Europe. On January 7, 1895, I re-  
turned to Washington, and called the  
next day on Mr. Gresham to see about  
presenting my credentials from the  
Republic of Hawaii, which had taken  
the place of the Provisional Govern-  
ment. After stating that they would  
be received, he said: 'What did  
your Government mean by complain-  
ing to us that arms were being ship-  
ped from California to Hawaii? I re-  
plied that I knew of no such com-  
plaint; that I had only arrived the  
day before, and knew nothing of it.  
He said: 'Yes, they complained to  
us, and I have investigated the mat-  
ter, and there is not a particle of  
foundation for it. They have put us  
to all this trouble without any reason.'  
(By a remarkable coincidence  
the insurrection made possible by the  
use of these very arms had broken out  
the day before, and at that very hour  
Charles Carter lay dead in Honolulu,  
shot to death with one of the guns  
which Mr. Gresham had investigated  
and found did not exist.)

"Continuing, Mr. Gresham said: 'I  
guess your Minister of Foreign Af-  
fairs (Mr. Hatch) is a very kind of  
fellow, isn't he?' I replied: 'No. On  
the contrary, he is unusually cool and  
clear-headed.' He said: 'Well, he  
acts like it anyhow. I can't see  
reason for the complaint he made.  
He even put Mr. Willis to the ex-  
pense of telegraphing it over here.'

"He continued to talk in this strain  
until I became convinced that he was  
seeking to pick a quarrel with me, as  
there was no occasion for his bringing  
up the subject, of which he knew that  
I was ignorant.

"Immediately after news of the in-  
surrection reached the States," says  
Mr. Thurston, "the cue of the admini-  
stration was to minimize its import-  
ance. It was characterized as a 'little  
riot,' and ridiculed as 'a tempest in a  
teapot.' So sedulously was this view  
presented that it appeared as though  
it might be generally adopted.

"Knowing, as I did, the real ser-  
iousness of the situation and fearing  
that my Government might feel it  
necessary to impose extreme pen-  
alties upon some of the leaders, as a  
deterrent example for the future, I saw  
that if the American public became  
impressed that the insurrection was  
an insignificant affair, any severity of  
punishment would cause a reaction of  
feeling against us. I accordingly  
took pains to give to the press the  
fullest information concerning the  
facts. This I had a perfect right to  
do, as the matter was purely domes-  
tic. The statement made in the  
press that the ground of the request  
for my recall was because of my giv-  
ing to the press information contained  
in official dispatches was without  
foundation.

"On February 12, 1895, a representa-  
tive of one of the press associations,  
who had frequently called, came in as  
I was reading the mail received that  
morning from Hawaii and made a

remark to the effect that the trouble  
in Hawaii was 'only a little fracas,'  
and did not amount to much. I re-  
plied that he was mistaken; that it  
was through no lack of intent on the  
part of the royalists that the results  
were not worse, and that there was  
still most intense feeling over the  
matter in Honolulu, as he could see  
by the letters I had just received. I  
thereupon read to him from several  
private letters, not with the intent  
that he should publish what was read  
to him, but to disabuse his mind of a  
false impression. There was nothing  
said about publication. There was no  
intention on my part that the refer-  
ences in the letters to the Ameri-  
can administration should be pub-  
lished, and they were not published;  
but the gentlemanly press representative  
treasured up such references and com-  
municated them either directly or in-  
directly to Mr. Gresham. I under-  
stand it has been denied that this was  
the avenue of his information. I know  
that it was, for the letters to me were  
shown to no one else but the news-  
paper man in question.

"In speaking to me in relation to  
the matter later Mr. Gresham said, in  
explanation of his possession of the  
reference: 'Some of our newspaper  
friends have abused your confidence.'  
When Mr. Gresham spoke to me con-  
cerning the subject, I gave in sub-  
stance the following explanation, say-  
ing in connection therewith that I  
understood myself to be at liberty to  
give out for publication facts concern-  
ing Hawaii, but that there had been  
no such intention in this case.

"In his letter requesting my recall,  
Mr. Gresham garbled and suppressed  
my explanation, stating only that I  
claimed that the references in ques-  
tion were news which I had a right to  
give out.

"I had committed no intentional  
breach of diplomatic etiquette; but,  
knowing the spirit which animated  
the administration toward everything  
Hawaiian, and desiring to prevent  
friction, if possible, I tendered an ap-  
ology that the matter had come  
through the legation, even inadver-  
tently, and even though it had not  
been published. Mr. Gresham im-  
mediately requested an apology to  
writing, stating as a reason that this  
was a personal matter between my-  
self and the President and that he  
ought to know exactly what I said.  
The matter had been presented to me  
informally and I saw no reason for  
treating it otherwise on my part,  
especially as I did not know to what  
use it might be put in my absence  
and without explanation. I accord-  
ingly declined to make the written  
apology requested."

## IMMIGRATION SCHEME.

A Company Under New Prin-  
ciples.

### REGISTRATION ONE FEATURE.

The Kobe Company Works an In-  
novation—None but Laborers Im-  
ported—Precaution Taken for  
Their Return to Their Country.

Of all the immigration compan-  
ies doing business with the planta-  
tions on the islands, that known as  
the Kobe has rules and regulations  
for supplying labor which as nearly  
conform to the proposed Registra-  
tion Act as anything in existence.

This body is incorporated under  
the laws of Japan, and its object is  
to furnish laborers at the current  
rate of wages. So far as that point  
goes, it does not differ materially  
from any other corporation.

The Kobe company claims to get  
its remuneration by way of com-  
missions from the laborers when  
engaged in Japan as well as from  
the steamship companies, or  
through transporting the labor-  
ers in vessels chartered for the  
purpose, when the orders for labor-  
ers will warrant it, and bringing  
them here, together with freight.

The sum charged for transporta-  
tion is \$30. If the company has  
four hundred Japanese engaged  
under contract, it is probable a  
vessel could be chartered to bring  
them here for a much smaller sum  
and the difference would be the  
profit to the company. On the  
other hand, if the circumstances do  
not warrant the chartering of a  
steamer, the company believes ad-  
vantageous terms can be made with  
agents of the regular steamship  
lines for passage rates less than the  
same stated above. Whatever dis-  
count would be allowed the immi-  
gration company, would mean a  
profit to that amount.

The contracts with the laborers  
are for three years, and at the ex-  
piration of each six months during  
the term the sum of \$5 is deducted  
from the laborers' wages and de-  
posited with the immigration com-  
pany, this sum to be used in pay-  
ment of passage. In addition to  
this sum deducted there is another,  
amounting to \$1 per month, which  
is paid to the agent of the immi-

gration company and by him de-  
posited in the specie bank to the  
credit of the laborer. At the ex-  
piration of three months this  
amount is transmitted to the near-  
est relative of the laborer residing  
in Japan. In explanation of this,  
the agent says that in his four  
years' experience in dealing with  
Japanese laborers he has noticed  
that during the first year of the  
immigrant's life on the plantation  
he is in frequent communication  
with his family and friends in  
Japan. The frequency of the ex-  
change of letters grow less, how-  
ever, toward the end of the year, in  
some cases at the end of six months.

During this time the immigrant  
is prompt in sending a portion of  
his earnings to his family. The  
return letters to these are usually  
of an advisory character and often  
speak of the happiness expected  
when, at the expiration of the con-  
tract, the laborer will return with  
an abundance of wealth to his  
family.

While these letters are passing  
to and fro the laborer is contented,  
but with the formation of evil con-  
nections the desire to hear from  
home grows less and the remita-  
nces cease; when the relatives in  
Japan do not receive money they  
are less apt to write as many of  
the peasants are ignorant and un-  
less there is a special object they  
dislike to call on their friends to  
write for them.

This new immigration company  
believes it will, in a great measure,  
solve the labor problem and keep  
the men more contented by send-  
ing home money in the name of  
the laborers and receiving replies  
for them; they believe that the  
influence of the home letters will  
keep the men in a more contented  
state and do away with any in-  
clination to desert contract service.

Another incentive to the avoid-  
ance of this latter deplorable char-  
acteristic of a Japanese laborer will  
be in the fact that once a laborer  
deserts he forfeits his right to any  
portion of his passage money in  
the hands of the company.

This company agrees also to  
give a bond to the Government  
guaranteeing to bring to the is-  
lands field laborers only, who, at  
the expiration of their contracts  
will be returned to Japan. Dur-  
ing the time they are in the coun-  
try they shall not enter any other  
line of trade nor can they come in  
competition with white citizens as  
merchants or laborers.

The authorities in Japan desire  
the laborers to return to their  
homes as soon as their contracts  
expire and the company will see  
that the wishes of the Government  
are complied with.

This plan has been in operation  
in Australia for some time and  
has proven very successful. It is  
only an experiment here but it  
may be more satisfactory than any  
yet tried.

### MR. HILLIARD AT WORK.

Will Receive Visitors at His Study,  
Hawaiian Hotel.

W. H. Hilliard, the artist who is  
staying at the Hawaiian Hotel, is  
more impressed than ever with the  
beauty of the islands. He has  
visited most of the various points  
in and about Honolulu and has  
been making sketches in black and  
white.

Perhaps the best of these is a  
little sketch of Diamond Head,  
showing part of the Waikiki road  
disappearing among the coconut  
trees. This sketch differs from the  
old, worn-out style of representing  
Diamond Head—with a patch of  
blue sky, a small daub of water,  
with the poor promontory's nose  
sticking out into it and various  
patches of trees bunched at different  
points. Mr. Hilliard has merely  
suggested Diamond Head in his  
sketch, and yet it is more artistic  
than anything of the kind that has  
ever been painted here.

On the way to the Pali yesterday  
morning the artist was struck by a  
solitary tree on the left hand side  
of the road. This is on a promi-  
nence back of which is the chain of  
mountains. The whole sketch  
makes a very suggestive piece.

Mr. Hilliard will keep on with